CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

THE YPSILANTI PRESS

GOODFELLOWS THIRTY-FIRST EDITION, 1963

The Weather:

Dollar showers predicted throughout local area during Goodfellow sale

'Let us begin–'

" . . . ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country."

— John F. Kennedy

Cartoons Started Goodfellow Drive

Two cartoons, both famous, brought about Christmas charities and the Goodfellows.

It was in 1914 that Burt Thomas drew for the Detroit News the picture of a well-dressed man leading a ragged newsboy and captioned it "The boy he used to be." It was a classic and inspired James J. Brady, a collector of internal revenue in Detroit, to suggest that all funds from one day's sale of newspapers be allotted to providing Christmas food and gifts for the poor. From this idea the Goodfellows evolved and Mr. Brady was its first president.

It was his idea that many prominent men had started their careers as newsboys and might enjoy returning to that role in the name of charity once a year.

The other cartoon which had a profound effect on the Christmas project was Tom Mays' equally famous picture captioned, "Forgotten." It showed a little girl in a bare room with cracked walls getting up Christmas morning and finding an empty stocking.

This cartoon had its counterpart in real life and Mays was so affected by the circumstance that he insisted the cartoon be printed although his editor thought "it would spoil Christmas for some people." Mays wanted Christmas spoiled for those who had been too selfish to think of others at the holiday time. His argument won. The response was tremendous.

In Ypsilanti the founding of the Goodfellows came about through dire need. In 1932, just before Christmas, the economy here had hit bottom and there was to be no Christmas for many children. It was only a few days before the holiday but an effort was quickly organized.

It wasn't until 1935 that a permanent organization was formed under Mayor Ray H. Burrell. Other officers were Fred H. Cain and Clare J. Hewens.

The work was still not fully organized and it wasn't until 1940 that a constitution was provided. The name, "The Ypsilanti Goodfellows Association" was adopted at that time.

The purpose of the Goodfellows was set forth as "the promotion of any charitable enterprise upon which the association shall determine to be financed by the sale of issues of The Ypsilanti Press each year and such other promotions as the association may decide."

The Goodfellows have used many means of raising funds, including circuses and boxing bouts.

They have been given wholehearted cooperation through the years by individuals and organizations. With the passage of years they have found that there are always former newsboys who will spend long hours in any kind of weather in order to raise funds so that there never need be a "child without a Christmas."

Preliminaries before holiday

It's not easy to get the wheels in motion to raise funds for the massive Goodfellow Christmas project. Here some of the former newsboys who have to carry the burden this year have a brainstorming session to be sure that no detail is overlooked in the complicated process. Sitting at the table are this year's Goodfellow president, C. Eugene Beatty, (right). The others are the men who will pick up the burden next year. From left to right they are the recording secretary, Clement B. Budinger; the vice president, Russell L. Bush and the president elect, Emil H. Parre.

—Press Photo

Messages, officers provide continuity for Goodfellows

Ypsilanti Goodfellows come into being only once a year, do a tremendous task, and apparently disappear until the next Christmastide.

But they do maintain continuity by the simple device of electing their new officers before the old ones are through.

Each year the presidents have messages, one for the current holiday project and the other looking to the future.

This year's president, E. Eugene Beatty, has this to say:

"Only a few weeks remain in this year of 1963. The old man with the scythe will make way for the new year.

"During the past year I have enjoyed working with the Goodfellows. These men are my friends, my neighbors, my countrymen. They give freely of their time, money and energy to make children happy on Christmas morning.

"We appreciate the help received from all people who have contributed to the cause of the Goodfellows in any way, small or large. The firemen, policemen, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, fraternal organizations, business men, both men and women, social clubs, students at Eastern Michigan, the high school, the junior highs, and the hundreds of elementary school children who have participated in our cause. The Goodfellows thank you.

"The year 1963 has had many varying things happening, some pleasant some sad. We here in Ypsilanti and surrounding communities, have joined the nation and the world in mourning for our late President John F. Kennedy. He was a Goodfellow to all people.

"On December 14 we will be on the corners of the downtown section selling papers. This is where all citizens can take part. It may appear that Ypsilanti is not in need of help. This is not true. We have many families who are in need of assistance. Hundreds of children of these families will wake up to a bleak Christmas if you let them down.

"The people of Ypsilanti have never let them down and we know that you won't this year. As the expiration of my term as president draws near, I want to thank my fellow workers and all others who have helped for having had faith in me. I also pledge my whole hearted support to the incoming president, Emil Parre. In closing I should like to quote from the innaugural address of the late President: 'Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.'

"May every child in the Ypsilanti area have a "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

"Sincerely,

"Charles E. Beatty"

C. EUGENE BEATTY

EMIL H. PARRE

In his message the president elect, Emil H. Parre says: "It's the time of the year when our thoughts are for the younger people and I think the help of everyone would be appreciated.

"We are looking forward to a busy year in which efforts will be made to augment our programs so as to be ready for whatever faces us next Christmas.

"The people of Ypsilanti have never let the Goodfellow project down and I am sure will give me the same support that they have given my predecessors.

"Each year new demands are made on Goodfellow resources and costs of meeting them grow.

"I would invite all residents to take part in this Christmas sale so that there will be 'No child without a Christmas' in this area.

"Emil Parre"

'If it ran once, it'll run again'

This is motto of firemen who repair toys for Goodfellows

"If it ran once, it'll run again" is the motto of Ypsilanti firemen who repair toys for distribution by Goodfellows.

They are working their way through heaps of playthings, all with something wrong.

At the beginning of the holiday season the task looks appalling and just before Christmas the men screw the caps on paint cans, put left-over nuts and bolts away, sweep up the basement of the fire station and wish it was time to start all over again.

They are experts.

The method is to look a toy over, discover what is wrong and assign it to whoever is best equipped to handle it. There are the painters with the light touch and the steady hand, the ones who know just where to put a vital spring, the fellows who can find or make keys to wind up just about anything, the puzzle workers, who make sure all the pieces are there, the upholsterers, the mechanical geniuses and the jacks-of-all-trades.

When the toy repair shop starts each year the men spend their spare time with saws, hammers and screw drivers, scarcely taking time to eat. They are especially impatient with people who let fires start through carelessness because that cuts into the toy-shop time.

Each man stands ready to drop whatever he's doing and dash when the bell rings. Those who come in on their days off can be more relaxed and undertake the delicate mechanisms.

Some of the toys are familiar, coming back for second repairs after a year's use.

There are some things that stump them though. The plastics. Once they're smashed, there isn't anything to be done.

In the early days the men attempted to fix up dolls but don't try that anymore since the Goodfellows buy new ones which are beautifully dressed by volunteers. Stuffed toys are also a problem and usually end up in the "too far gone" section.

They give special care to all the fire engines that come in. Naturally! And when they are through for the season their motto still holds. "If it ran once, it'll run again."

Deliveries to be extensive

Ypsilanti Goodfellows will be as busy as Santa Claus himself when they deliver boxes to needy families two days before Christmas.

They have quite an area to cover. It is bounded on the east by the Wayne-Washtenaw County line; on the west by Carpenter Rd., on the south by the Washtenaw-Monroe County line and on the north by Ford Rd.

This year the gifts will be packed in the gymnasium of Central Grades School beginning on Dec. 20.

Christmas Bureau lists names

There are many behind-the-scene workers in the Goodfellow Christmas program and among them are those who assemble the names of families to be helped and who check lists to eliminate duplications.

This is done through the Christmas Bureau and this year workers there have received appeals from many sources. Sometimes a school teacher notices an underprivileged child, again it is a church worker, or a neighbor who knows of distress. Sometimes a mother or father, unable to provide holiday happiness, makes direct appeals so that their children can retain belief in the spirit of Christmas. Mostly, however, it is the social agencies who know where help is most essential.

The groups which have worked with the Bureau this year are the Bureau of Social Aid, Catholic Social Service of Washtenaw County, Family Service Agency, Public schools of Lincoln, Ypsilanti and Willow Run districts, the Salvation Army, Visiting Nurses Agency, and Welfare Department of Washtenaw County.

The lists were closed Dec. 12 to allow time for checking the names.

Layettes ready for holiday

Women remember infants on birthday of Christ

Because the birth of Christ seems to give Christmas a special significance for new infants, Mrs. Glenn Ridenour, 473 N. Mansfield St. each year supervises the making of 50 layettes.

The soft white cotton flannel she uses is purchased by the bolt by the Ypsilanti Goodfellows and Mrs. Ridenour cuts out 100 gowns each year. Each layette includes two gowns and a dozen diapers so that babies arriving before or shortly after Christmas can be snug and warm.

The "cut outs" are distributed to women volunteers who stitch and decorate the gowns so that the finished products are all different. Some use crochet, some do embroidery and others use ric rac or other types of braid.

Ten women are making the gowns this year. They are Mrs. F. I. Burgess, Mrs. John E. Leonard, Mrs. William L. Aldrich, Sr., Mary Stubbs, Mrs. Alister MacDonald, Mrs. Clifford Gates, Mrs. C. LeRoy Thayer, Mrs. Wayne T. Jackson, Mrs. William L. Houk, and Mrs. Charles Pollock who has also interested a group of teen-aged girls from the N. Prospect Baptist Church in helping.

Soft and warm

Mrs. Glenn Ridenour has handled the baby layette program for the Goodfellows for over 15 years and always feels a thrill when the finished products come back from the women who do the handiwork. Here she admires the first garments returned this year.

—Press Photo

Beautiful dolls for little girls

"Santa didn't forget!"

That's what 168 delighted little girls will exclaim Christmas morning as they look at their beautifully clothed Goodfellow dolls.

Ford Motor Company and General Motors girls clubs made garments for the bulk of the Christmas order but individuals also worked on the small dresses, coats, slips and bonnets. This year, as before, there was considerable variety. Some were dressed as brides, others as story book characters, but most of them as little girls. Some had extra outfits including sleeping togs, party outfits and play clothes.

Toys for needy being made by EMU students

One of the closest ties between Eastern Michigan University and the City of Ypsilanti comes at Christmas time when the student Industrial Arts Association, makes substantial toys to be delivered in Goodfellow boxes.

This year the men chose to make wheelbarrows for the boys and doll beds for the girls and designed them to be both attractive and sturdy. The beds are 14 inches wide and 24 inches long and have spindle headboards. Women student volunteers are providing the bedding so that each will be complete.

The wheelbarrows are equally well made. The turned wooden wheels move freely on the axle and the toy is large enough for actual use. The age range for the toys is four to nine years.

Materials used are fiber board and plywood, some donated by lumber companies and the remainder provided by Goodfellow funds.

There will be a total of 50 of the toys, all worth about $12 each.

The students undertake this project annually and make the toys on a production line. They use power saws, lathes, drills, presses and jigs.

Harvey Pearl is the president of the association and Peter Danielson is directing the project. Faculty member in charge is Prof. Carroll A. Osborn.

Other students, who are helping, include Richard J. Clark, Conrad J. Samonek, John S. Petitto, John L. Waldi, Joseph J. Horwath, Ronald E. Brown, Michael T. DeFrancesco, Harvey T. Wheeler, William Kostich, David E. Field, Clarence R. Helzerman, and John R. Hayward.

Sale in plants will be Monday

There will be another sale of this Goodfellow issue of The Ypsilanti Press.

It will be Monday and will be conducted in 18 industrial plants of the area where approximately 120 men will be stationed. At the bigger plants they will be at the gates or time clocks.

The industrial donation each year is a major portion of what is raised for the Christmas fund. Last year the total was $1651.89.

Arrangements for the industrial sale were made by Lawrence R. Husse, president of Ford Local 849 UAW-CIO.

Dress project in depression

Women of Moose carry on work to help Goodfellows

The Christmas dress project, one of the major portions of the Goodfellows holiday plan, had its beginning in the depression when Mrs. E. P. Rorison organized it.

She had discovered that many small children were ill clothed because the family funds were needed for those old enough to go to school.

She and her friends started sewing for little tots, then undertook shirts for small boys and, within a few years, the city-wide project was underway.

Its main purpose is to be sure that each child has something new to wear on Christmas day.

In later years the Women of the Moose have been the organizing agency. Many of the dresses are made at home but increasing numbers are bought in stores. Donations come from individuals as well as from organizations.

In charge of the program this year is the senior regent, Mrs. Samuel E. Kirk, 408 Ferris St.

Final date for receiving the dresses is Dec. 18 when members of the organization will have a "wrapping bee" at which they will also mark the dresses for size.

The dresses may be taken to Moose Club, 2 E. Michigan Ave. Mrs. Kirk or left upstairs at the Moose Club 2 E. Michigan Ave.

Pretty dresses

Women of the Moose always look forward to Christmas when they gather the dresses for Goodfellow boxes. Here Mrs. Robert Austin of 1571 Andrea Ave. (at left) and Mrs. Raymond Hiler of 118 N. Normal St. exclaim over some of the garments which have been turned in.

—Press Photo

Money all used for food, gifts

The money you donated for this paper all goes toward Christmas happiness for someone who would otherwise be forgotten.

The men who sell the papers donate their services.

The papers themselves are given by The Ypsilanti Press.

There is no charge for packaging or delivering the gifts.

And It Came To Pass . . .

...among merry celebrants at a small town inn

By CLARK KINNAIRD

AND it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. . . .

IN THE year 749 by the Roman calendar, the world ruled by Augustus—that was most of the world known then to the Romans—extended from a vague, almost legendary, Cathay westward to a barbaric Britain. The popular conception of the world was a plane stretching from the Mediterranean to abysses beyond which all was darkness.

Actually, beyond the boundaries of the world of the Romans were many populous lands, one of them being what's now called America. The latter had been populated by migrants from across the sea who may have been Asiatics, Phoenicians, Egyptians, northern Europeans, or all four. Most of the people of America at that time were nomadic tribesmen not unlike the nomads of Palestine.

In the Roman year 749, Jews who dwelt in their homeland between the Mediterranean and the River Jordan waited humbly and hopefully for a messiah. They had been promised one by the prophet Isaiah: "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given, and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God." They wanted a national deliverer from the tyranny which bowed them down. The estimated 3,000,000 people of Judaea, Samaria and Galilee, which then comprised Palestine, were unhappy and rebellious under the rule of foreign pagans.

And all went to be taxed, every one into his own city. And Joseph went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judaea, unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem; To be taxed with Mary, his espoused wife, being great with child.

There are many places in the map of Palestine the names of which begin with Beth, because it was the most general word for house or habitation. Bethlehem meant house of bread. It was one of the oldest towns in Palestine. It was the home of Ruth; the Book of Ruth is a page from the domestic history of Bethlehem. David tended his sheep close by; Samuel came to Bethlehem to find the shepherd lad and anoint him as king of Israel.

And so it was, that, while they were there, the days were accomplished that she should be delivered. And she brought forth her first-born Son, and wrapped Him in swaddling clothes, and laid Him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn.

In the days of Augustus, Romans celebrated the Saturnalia, or festival of Saturn, in the seven days beginning December 17. During it, no public business could be transacted, the law courts were closed, and no malefactor could be punished. It was a time of licentious disorder. Probably Saturnalian celebrants filled the inn.

And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night.

Sheep were one of the most important possessions of the ancient Hebrews. Judaea had manufactures, fisheries and commerce, but most of its people earned their living from tillage of the soil and from their flocks. Immense numbers of sheep grazed in Palestine in Biblical times; there is a story of one group of shepherds whose flock consisted of 3,000,000 sheep and goats. Sheep and lambs provided most of the meat and wool most of the clothes of the East.

And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them; and they were sore afraid. And the angel said unto them, Fear not: for, behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. And this shall be a sign unto you: Ye shall find the Babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.

And it came to pass, as the angels were gone away from them into heaven, the shepherds said one to another, Let us now go even unto Bethlehem, and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us. And they came with haste, and found Mary, and Joseph, and the Babe lying in a manger. And when they had seen It, they made known abroad the saying which was told them concerning this Child.

"There was no room for them at the inn"—A reverently realistic painting of the first Christmas by Henri Lerolle (1848-1929), a French artist best known for historical scenes and murals.

Because of what the shepherds made known, the world eventually began to calculate time from the birth of Jesus. But there was an error in transcribing 749 into Christian chronology, and the event about which Luke was to pen the greatest news story ever written was in 4 B.C., reckoned by today's calendar.

Luke was the nickname of Lucanus, a man of Antioch in Syria. He was a physician (and also reputedly, a painter of extraordinary skill) before he became a convert to Christianity and a companion of Paul. The story was inscribed by Luke in Greek, upon papyrus, as a letter to one Theophilus, another convert to Christianity. The latter was, like Luke, a Gentile, and he appears to have been a Roman of high position and wealth. Nothing else is known of Theophilus except this: by inscribing this Gospel and the acts of the Apostle to him, Luke made Theophilus' name immortal.

There is little more that we know of Luke but we know this: he was a friend unto death. "I am all alone, save for Luke," Paul wrote shortly before he was put to death in Rome. Such devotion was to be expected of a Christian.

It is probable that Luke gained most of his knowledge of the Saviour, as he did his devoutness, from Paul, for there is no evidence Luke ever himself saw Jesus.

Luke could have had help from the earlier gospel of Matthew, who had left his job as tax collector at Capernaum to be one of Jesus' disciples, and from what Mark had recorded. There were countless other narratives of Jesus current at the time Luke wrote. Still it appears that Luke was inspired most by what Paul told him and by the material he gathered himself. It is clear he wrote with consummate, unmatched art.

Paul himself was a great writer, as we know from The Epistles: First Thessalonians, Second Thessalonians, Galatians, First Corinthians, Second Corinthians, Romans, Philippians, Colossians and Philemon. His writings and his labors within a few years transformed Christianity from something known to a few into a world religion. Still Paul placed his emphasis upon the acts and teachings of Jesus. It remained for Luke, a man wonderfully inspired, to write the wondrous story of the First Christmas that excels all other Christmas stories ever told.

Distributed by King Features Syndicate

Louis Prang, pioneer in lithographed cards for holiday greetings. He also issued sets of educational prints of works of noted artists.

Prang Generated A Beautiful Idea

He Put Christmas Cards on the Map

"The holidays would seem strange without such greetings, for they do bring much 'joy to the world,' a world that surely needs to be cheered by these friendly messengers. Many of us neglect our correspondence; but when the holiday spirit begins to fill the air, our thoughts travel across the miles. We wonder what has happened to certain friends and relatives since we read their last Christmas cards. And it's pleasant, too, to hear unexpectedly from old classmates or former neighbors. Fortunately, these Yuletide missives help preserve friendships that might otherwise be completely broken. So it's blessings on him who first invented Christmas cards!"

This quotation from her book, *All About Christmas*, is Maymie R. Krythe's response, in effect, to various individuals and groups who regard the exchange of Christmas greeting cards across lands and oceans with distaste, or do not join in it wholeheartedly.

If for any reason sending or exchanging of these greetings were to decline, instead of increase, post office revenues would be effected very sadly even if human feelings were not. More than one and a half billion cards are mailed annually in the U.S.A. where the greeting card grosses an estimated $300,000,000 a year, and provides employment for thousands of persons. The U.S.A., in common with numerous other countries, also is a large importer or receiver of cards of foreign origin, not counting those issued in behalf of UNICEF, to raise funds for United Nations use on projects for aiding the needy children of some nations. More than 100,000,000 of the UNICEF benefit cards were sold before Christmas 1963. Significantly, the UNICEF cards are issued in English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese and have had substantial sales in the latter two languages, despite the discouragement given by the governments of Russia and mainland China to observance of Christmas and expression of the hopes of peace on earth and good will to all men.

In Great Britain, Christmas greeting cards provide more business in season for the Royal Mail Service than even "the pools," despite the quite material inducements of the latter. With "the pools" sometimes returning fortunes—income-tax free—to bettors of a few pennies on soccer football game results, "pool" customers are the best customers of H.M. Post Office many weeks of each year.

Although some hand-drawn greetings of the season date back to 15th century Germany, it is generally accepted that the ready-made or printed Christmas card appeared first in England. Significantly, the earliest English cards date from 1843, when, it must be noted, England was being influenced in tastes and customs by the advent of a popular German Prince-Consort, Albert. The Christmas tree was introduced into England from Germany about the same time.

Various English artists are identified as the originators there, just as several persons are credited with introducing the Christmas card into the U.S.A. However, there is no question that the most influential of the earlier publishers of Christmas cards in the U.S.A., if not the first, was Louis Prang, an emigrant from Germany. He became so enterprising a producer of artistic, full-color lithographed Christmas greetings that his firm, Louis Prang & Co., of Roxbury, Mass., became a large exporter to foreign countries, including England, despite the competition that sprang up.

Prang himself said he "set more lithographic presses to work all over Europe and America than any other special line of publications ever did before or after."

Prang Christmas cards for mailing, marketed first in 1876, had predecessors for a decade in larger cards (11 by 27 inches) "intended for decorating the rooms of private dwellings and Christmas trees." Some persons' spontaneous mailings of these as gifts appear to have inspired Prang to issue them in less expensive, smaller sizes for that purpose.

Prang induced the best available artists to draw, watercolor or paint designs especially for cards and lithographed them in as many as twenty colors. He encouraged their being sought and collected by issuing specially designed albums which ranged in capacity from a dozen to a thousand cards. Prang invested heavily in improvement of color-printing processes and could be credited with improving the artistic tastes of many persons. Prang cards are prized today not only by collectors of antiques but museums of art.

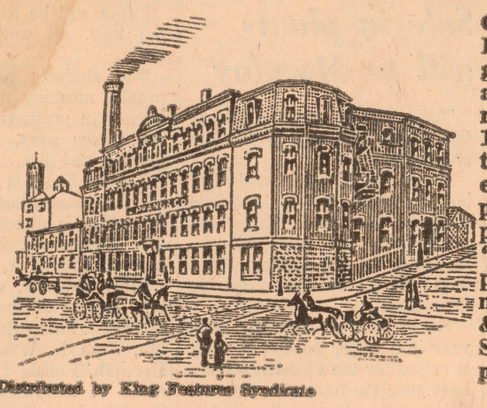
In the early days Christmas cards usually bore scenes of snow-covered landscapes with cottages, their lights burning cheerily. Then came Yule logs and holly, plum puddings, and resplendent coaching inns. Prang cards had much to do with establishing the short, fat, jovial Santa Claus visualized in verse by Clement Clarke Moore, and in illustrations by Prang's fellow German, Thomas Nast, as the popular image of St. Nicholas. The image has also had popular acceptance as the personification of Father Christmas, Pere Noel, Father Frost and kindred manifestations of the St. Nicholas legend. That the Prang card image of Santa had a resemblance to Prang himself may have been coincidence.

St. Nicholas, Kris Kringle, Santa Claus, Pere Noel, Father Christmas, Father Frost—call him what you prefer—has had his ups and downs as a Christmas card personality. For a while he was eclipsed in cards by numerous other designs. New reports from publishers show that he has regained his old favor and is again second to the Madonna with Child among Christmas card buyers internationally.

—W. Y. FERROL.

Father Christmas, Kris Kringle, Santa Claus appeared tall and thin in greeting cards in the 1880s. Contrast the crudeness of this product of a Prang competitor with the elegance of Prang card at top.

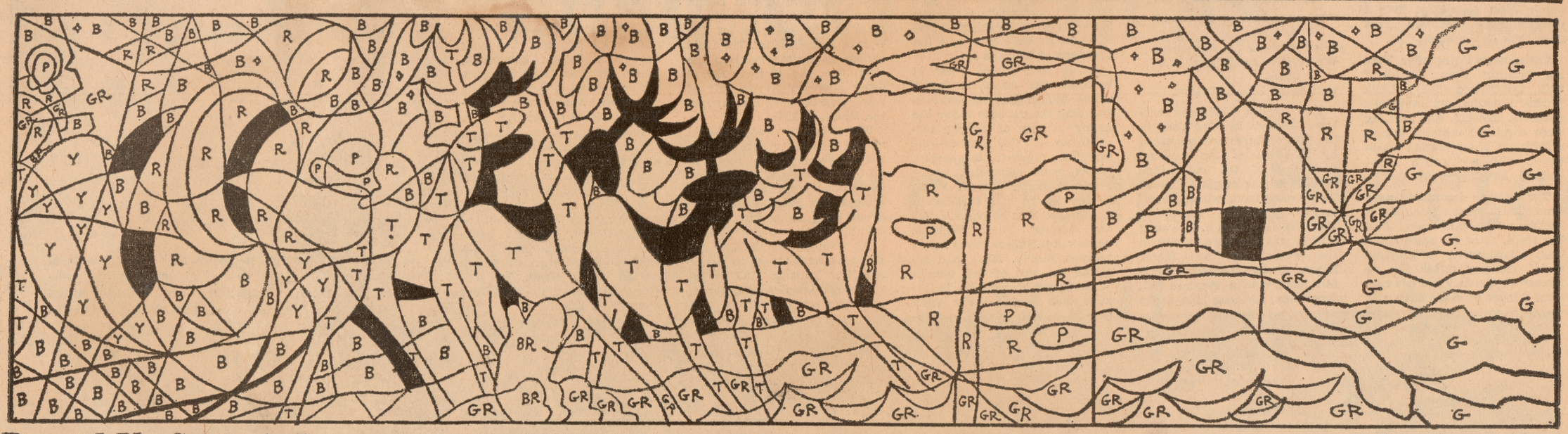
Fringed silk is backing of some original Prang creations treasured today. They were displayed in homes on Christmas trees or mantel easels. A few are older than Prang mailing cards started in 1876.



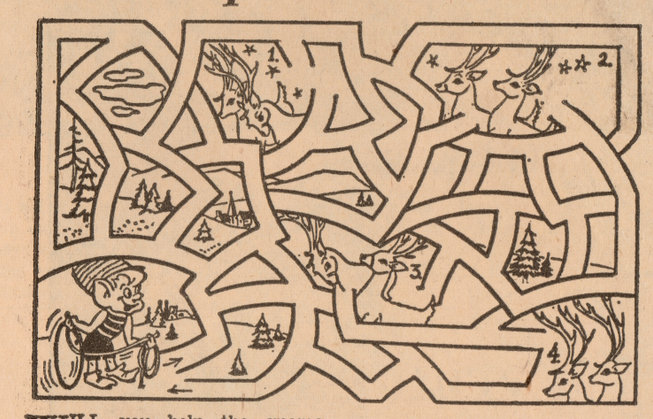
Old view of the Prang lithographing plant at Roxbury, near Boston, in 1880s. A quarter century earlier Prang pioneered in publication of "chromo" prints such as made Currier & Ives famous. Some are prized now.

Distributed by King Features Syndicate

HOLIDAY FUN PAGE



Round Up Santa's Reindeer



WILL you help the gnome above round up Santa's reindeer? As you can see, the animals are frolicking in pairs, and the gnome must travel some confusing paths to find them.

Arrows indicate where round-up trail begins and ends. Only indicated paths may be used.

Incidentally, can you name the members of Santa's team?

Answers: Blitzen, Comet, Prancer, Cupid, Dasher, Vixen, Donder, Dancer.

You Have a Choice

SUPPOSE someone made you the following offer. How would you reply?

Which would you rather have: a half-dozen dozen dollar bills, or six dozen dozen dimes?

Answer quickly, without peeking below.

Answer: You'd be mistaken if you chose the dollar bills, which total $12. The dimes come to $86.40.

'TIS THE night before the night before Christmas, and all through Santa's house, not a single thing is stirring, not even the proverbial mouse. But Santa's head is spinning . . . Teddy bears, dolls, and drums . . . a million sundry details . . . too many sugar plums. "Easy there, Dancer! Slow down there Blitzen!" Santa shouts to his team. "We're coming in for a landing. You're getting up too much steam!" Nick's vision halts abruptly. The outcome is pictured here [↑]. Just add the following colors: G—Green, B—Blue, R—Red, Y—Yellow, Br—Brown, Gr—Gray, T—Tan, P—Pink. Oh, dear!

Know Your Way?

HOW many of the following famous streets, avenues, etc., can you locate correctly in their respective cities?

1. Peachtree street .... Paris
2. Via Venito ..... Tokyo
3. Fifth Avenue ..... Madrid
4. Quai d'orsay ..... Athens
5. Cadillac Square .... Chicago
6. Prado ..... New York
7. Michigan Blvd. .... Atlanta
8. Odos Carneaudou .. Vienna
9. Ginza ..... Rome
10. Loewelstrasse ..... Detroit

Answers: 1. Atlanta. 2. Rome. 3. New York. 4. Paris. 5. Detroit. 6. Madrid. 7. Chicago. 8. Athens. 9. Tokyo. 10. Vienna.

Riddle Me This

WHAT never asks a question but demands many answers, especially at Yuletide?

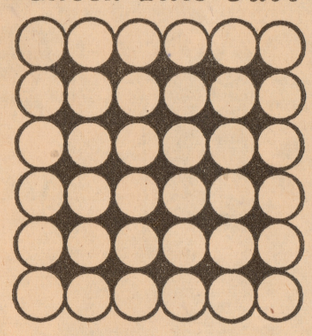
Answer: The doorbell (or phone).

Fun in the Making!

IT'S easy to fashion an eye-catching holly wreath from plastic or paper. Simply embellish a cardboard base (12" dia., 2/3" wide) with artificial leaves, berries and a big, red bow.

Cut sufficient green leaves and red berries from plastic, cloth or colored paper to cover base—or substitute hand-colored paper.

Check This Out?



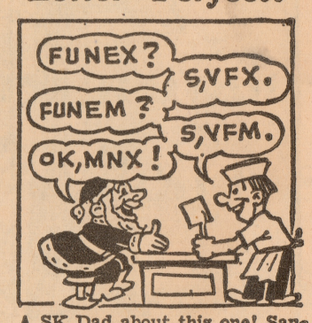
CAN you place 12 checks above so that there are just two in each horizontal, vertical and corner-to-corner row?

One solution: Top row: 1st and last; next 3rd and 4th; third: 2nd and 5th; fourth: also 2nd and 5th; fifth: 3rd and 4th; bottom: 1st and last.

Boy Against Girl

YOUNGSTERS can have a lot of fun with this game. Thread a piece of string through a life saver candy. A girl takes one end of string in her teeth; a boy takes the other. Both chew string to see who gets candy.

Letter Perfect?



ASK Dad about this one! Santa's conversing with a short-order cook above. What are the two men saying?

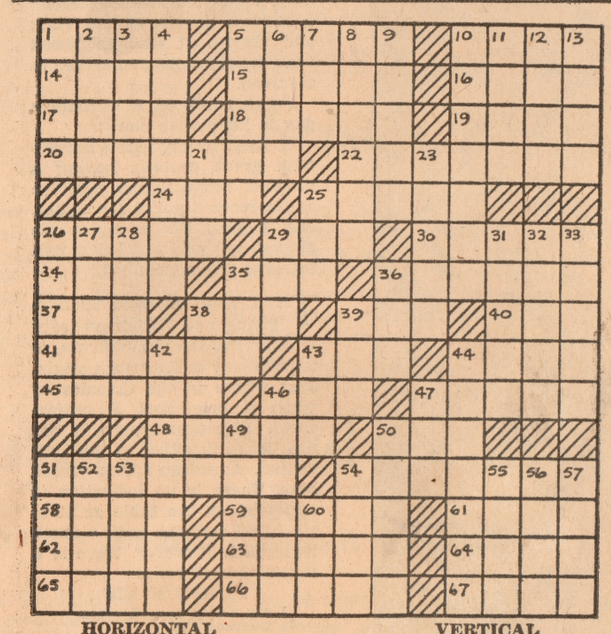
Got the answer? All right, now try translating this phonetic message yourself. One Christmas shopper is expressing a thought to another:

"G LN, I NV U 4 UR NRG."

Can you figure out what the speaker is saying?

Answers: Santa: "Have you any eggs?" (F U N E X). Counterman: "Yes, we have eggs." (S V F X). Santa: "Have you any ham?" (F U N E M). Counterman: "Yes, we have ham." (S V F M). Santa: "Okay. Ham and eggs." (O K M N X). Shopper's observation: "Gee, Ellen, I envy you for your energy."

KRISS KRINGLE'S QUIZ-CROSSWORD



HORIZONTAL

1—Give this to a mosquito.
5—Between you, me and the astronaut.
10—What a mink gives up for milady's Christmas.
14—Kind of a plane.
15—Eagle's toenail.
16—Great Lake.
17—Gussie Moran's panties.
18—Ward off.
19—Mohammedan titles.
20—Bring into bondage.
22—Mischievous kids: Little ——.
24—"We Three Kings of Orient ——."
25—Dries up.
26—Concede.
29—A Dickens pen name.
30—Girl's name.
34—"The Swedish Nightingale".
35—What a store-bought plum pudding comes in.
36—Gold diggers.
37—Unusual.
38—One of the traditions of Christmas is the burning of the Yule ——.
39—Wind machine.
40—Caressing touch.
41—One who complains.
43—Roast beef bone.
44—Walk in water.
45—City in West Germany.
46—What false teeth come in.
47—A President named John.
48—What Santa does after Christmas.
50—Game of chance.
51—What a balding man's hair becomes each year.
54—Season of the year (pl.)
58—An apple for the teacher.
59—He hits the high notes.
61—Russian friend of 30 across.
62—Aglow, as Christmas lights.
63—Cognizant.
64—Famous Roman fiddler.
65—Spreads for drying.
66—Serfs.
67—What Junior did since Santa's last visit.

VERTICAL

1—Post-Christmas department store event.
2—Withdraw by degrees.
3—Bows of light.
4—Girl and boy land.
5—This comes in a barrel.
6—Smooth the way.
7—Roll out the barrel for this, too.
8—Spanish explorer.
9—Go in.
10—Prominent Canadian.
11—Hence.
12—"It is fitting that a —— should be a man of good memory."
13—Teresa's nickname.
21—Impressionistic ——.
23—Sticky stuff on Christmas trees.
25—Male offspring.
26—Christmas is celebrated around the ——.
27—Is conveyed.
28—In South America, Santa crosses the —— mountains.
29—Pouch.
31—Its capital is Katmandu.
32—Turkish decree.
33—A fall flower.
35—The heart.
36—Queen of the Fairies, in English folklore.
38—Unaspirated consonants.
39—Hale and hearty.
42—Weasel-like animals.
43—Type of ticket (abbr.)
44—Its capital is Cheyenne.
46—Scatters.
47—He stole a goose and ran away.
49—Bristles.
50—Gift for a fisherman (pl.)
51—Small argument.
52—Santa's address: North ——.
53—Among.
54—Painful.
55—Always.
56—Infrequent.
57—Requisite for white Christmas.
60—Short for Nancy.

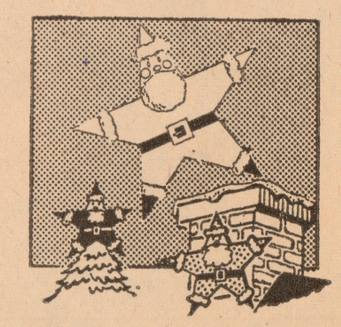
Here's Tae Ye!

EXPRESSING sentiments of good health and good cheer by drinking a toast to one's friends and acquaintances is a universal custom during the holiday season. How quickly can you match toasts and countries below?

A. U.S.A.	Here's tae ye
B. Sweden	Prosit
C. Germany	Salute
D. Egypt	Banzai
E. Ireland	Bottoms up
F. Italy	Fi-Schatdak
G. Scotland	Skoal
H. Japan	Slainte

Answers: A—Bottoms up. B—Skoal. C—Prosit. D—Fi-Schatdak. E—Slainte. F—Salute. G—Here's tae ye. H—Banzai.

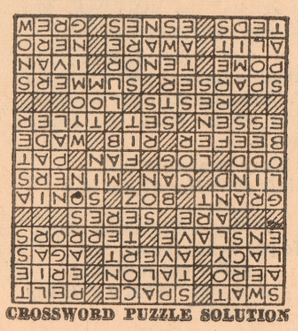
Star Performer



SANTA'S a star performer in many ways. Here's how he can play a stellar role among Christmas decorations.

Indoor ornamentation: Tree ornaments, window adornments, shade pulls, etc.: Cut small star-shaped figure from red construction paper. Attach black paper boots, belt. Draw face on white paper; add cotton whiskers, etc.

Outdoor suggestion: Cut star-shaped Santa about three feet across from exterior plywood (or cardboard, if to be used under shelter). Paint red and black as necessary and embellish with weatherproof beard and fur.



CROSSWORD PUZZLE SOLUTION

CHRISTMAS CHUCKLES TO COLOR AND ENJOY

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Christmas Long, Long, Ago

WHAT was Christmas like in England, the United States, France, two centuries ago? A good idea of how far Christmas customs have evolved since then is obtained by studying the annals of perhaps the most famous old residence now standing in New York City. It is a Georgian-style mansion that goes back to the 1760s.

Those were times when Yule log lighting rites, "decking" with red-berried holly, Della Robbia wreaths and evergreen garlands, dancing, and feasting were cherished customs during a fortnight of celebration which ended with a Twelfth Night festival and Epiphany dinner.

The gaily decorated and candlelit Christmas tree did not become a fixture in homes until the 1840s, after the custom had been transplanted to England from Germany under the influence of Queen Victoria's consort, Albert of Saxe-Coburg.

A specially cut and seasoned Yule log was supposed to be kept burning the whole of the festive season. When the log had kept its cheery radiation of light and heat for twelve days, a bit of the charred wood was saved in accordance with tradition.

Part must be kept wherewith to tend
The Christmas log next year;
Where it is safely kept, the fiend
Can do no mischief there.

The English Christmas customs followed in New York in the 18th century were animated by influence of the seasonal festivities of the old Dutch families of the original Colony, New Netherland, whose observances proceeded from St. Nicholas' Day, Dec. 6. To young folk it was the biggest day in the season, for then Sinter Klaas, a rosy-cheeked, dwarf-like man, with a slouched hat, large nose, and long pipe, and a switch, appeared with all sorts of Christmas gifts for the "good" children. The switch was to give a couple of preliminary whacks to those deemed "bad" on occasion. It was the boy who *didn't* get whacks who felt hurt. Sinter Klaas became the pattern for Santa Claus through the writings of Washington Irving and C. C. Moore and the drawings of Thomas Nast.

Irving and Moore knew in boyhood the beautiful house whose rooms, grounds and surrounding streets echo today the happy sounds of nearly two centuries of Christmases—the mansion referred to earlier, which was completed about 1766 for Roger Morris. When he came home from the French and Indian War he had a bride, the former Mary Philipse, heiress of a Hudson River Dutch patroon family. Mary had rejected the suit of Col. George Washington of Virginia to bestow her large dowry upon Washington's friend and fellow officer in the English forces.

The Morris estate stretched from Hudson River to East River "with Fishing, Oystering and Clamming at either end."

The Morris mansion was the finest residence in that region when the Morrises abandoned it after the outbreak of the War of Independence. They had chosen to remain loyal to the king and, as Tories, moved away hurriedly as the tide of war swept the patriot army into the Bronx in 1776.

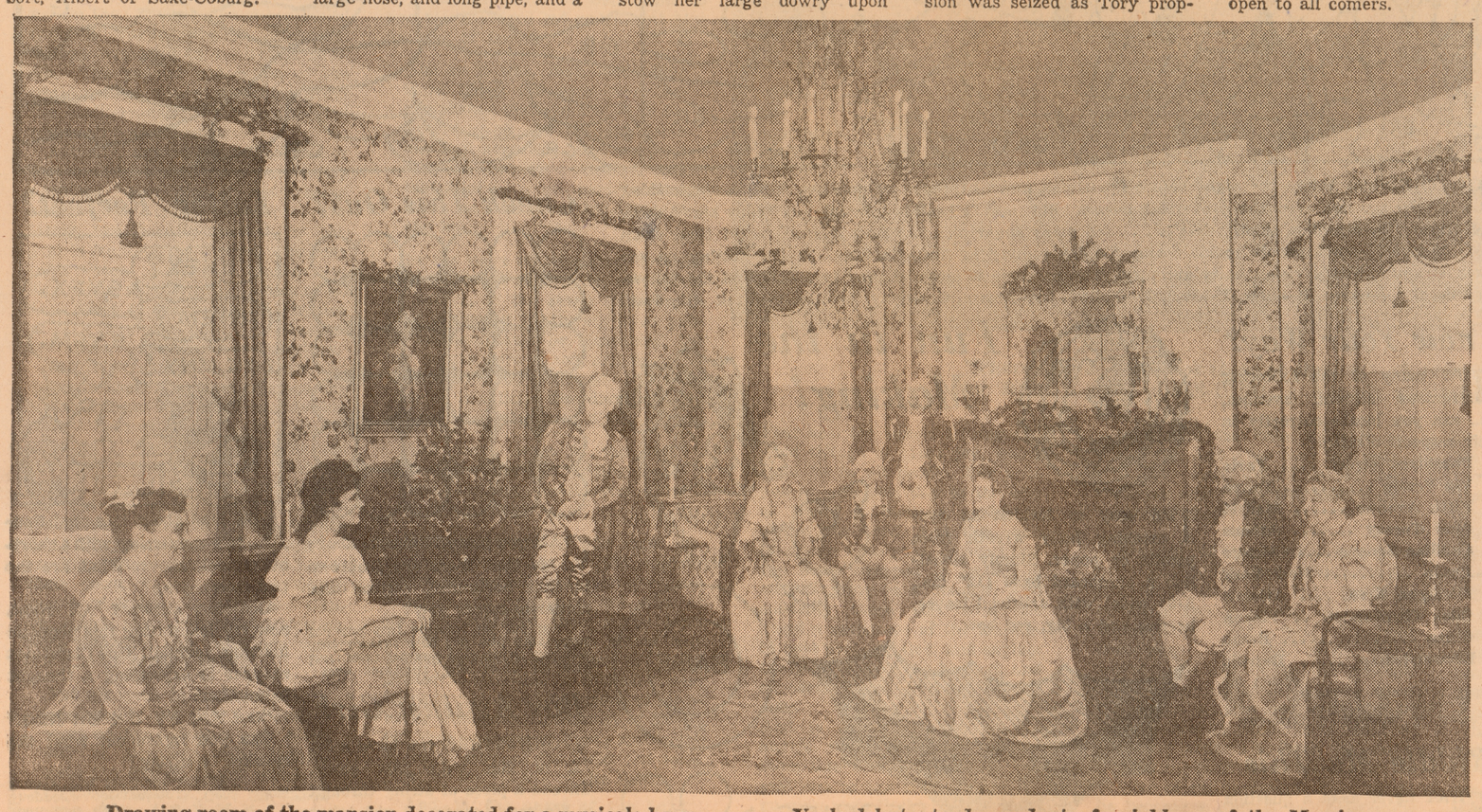
The sweeping view of terrain at the mansion site made it a natural choice for headquarters of General George Washington while the army held its position around the heights for some five weeks, from Sept. 14 to Oct. 21, 1776.

As soon as the British and Hessians were forced to evacuate New York in 1783 by the victorious Americans, the mansion was seized as Tory property and sold. It underwent declining fortunes of owners until purchased in 1810 by Stephen Jumel, a prosperous French-born merchant in New York who had a beautiful young wife of high social aspiration. The Jumels restored the mansion and made it a showplace through which there was a procession of notables, including Lafayette, Joseph Bonaparte, Louis Napoleon, Louis Philippe.

After Jumel died in 1832, the widow wed Aaron Burr, the ex-Vice President of the U. S.

Possessions of the Morrises, the Jumels and other notables of the house have been re-assembled by its administrators, the Washington Headquarters Association and Daughters of the American Revolution, as furnishings. These are background for the period decorations arranged each Christmas season for visitors. In true Christmas spirit, the doors are open to all comers.

The Morris-Jumel mansion at Christmas-time, snow on the ground, and garlands strung upon the balcony above its door. All photographs taken by Joseph Costa for this article. (C)KFS.



Drawing room of the mansion decorated for a musicale hour of carols. A Yule log is in the crackling fireplace. The young lady at the spinet is Caribel Schuyler Sternbergh, New York debutante descendant of neighbors of the Morrises. At left, also in heirloom gown, is Mrs. John Whelchel Finger, president of the Washington Headquarters Association.

At the Christmas punch table, with guests in authentic costumes of 200 years ago for the "open house" observance of the holiday season.

Festive Feasting in those Olden Times

WHAT was the fare like at Christmas-time two centuries ago when the traditions and customs of the Old World were being implanted in the Colonies, where they were molded, enlarged, and re-exported? Naturally, the colonial hostesses directed the preparations of dishes to suit tastes formed in England or other European countries. But they took into account also tastes formed in the Colonies for meats, vegetables, fish, and fruits found more plentifully in the Americas—such as venison, turkey, cod, potatoes (one of the greatest Spanish discoveries in the New World), cocoa (another discovery in America), squash, pumpkin—than in contemporary Europe.

A dinner served at Boston Dec. 22, 1769, was recorded as consisting of "Large baked Indian whortleberry pudding; dish of sauquetach [succotash]; dish of clams; dish of oysters; dish of codfish; haunch of venison; dish of sea fowl [ducks and geese]; dish of frost fish and eels; apple pie; cranberry tarts and cheese."

The general compositions of menus for festive occasions in the 18th century are reflected in what was served to guests at the historic old Morris-Jumel mansion in New York City.

As restored and maintained since 1907 as a public museum by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Washington Headquarters Association, its archives are a treasury of information on living habits in 18th century and early 19th century America.

Items from menus that were gustatory treats to those who were entertained or who stopped for refreshment at the Morris-Jumel mansion could be pleasing novelties to Christmas-time guests now.

For caller or luncheon or dinner guest there was, of course, the traditional wassail bowl of Old England, which got its name from "Was-haile," the Anglo-Saxon phrase for "Here's to you" (our Christmas toast to you).

CHRISTMAS PUNCH
(For eighty servings)

- 1 quart strong black tea
- 1 bottle brandy
- 1 bottle black (Jamaica) rum
- 1 bottle whiskey
- Bitters
- 1 ripe pineapple shredded
- Juice 12 oranges
- 2 cups sugar
- 3 bottles champagne

Use a large crock or pot for mixing. Stir in ingredients which have been chilled thoroughly in advance: tea, brandy, rum, whiskey, shredded pineapple, orange juice, sugar and a good dash of the bitters. When serving time comes, have ready a large punch bowl in which there is a chunk of ice. Pour the mixture over this. Top with the iced champagne.

The ice for the Morris-Jumel mansion came from a dugout icehouse for which blocks were cut from the Hudson or East River in February and packed in sawdust.

Apple toddy was a favored hot drink for men, as was buttered rum. Readers of Kenneth Roberts' vivid 18th century historical novel, **Northwest Passage**, will recall Major Robert Rogers' addiction to the latter drink, made by pouring a jigger of black rum into a glass. Add 2 teaspoons of sugar and 2 teaspoons of sweet butter. Fill the glass with boiling water and stir well.

THAT punch or buttered rum were also morning drinks is indicated in an English gentleman's account of his fare in Virginia during a holiday time in the 18th century:

"Their breakfast tables have generally the cold remains of the former day, hashed or fricaseed. Venison pastry. Punch, beer or cider. Chocolate, tea, coffee. Their dinner good beef, veal, mutton, venison, turkies and geese. Fowls boiled and roasted. Pies, puddings, etc., for dessert."

The cooking was done in open hearths, of course, for kitchen stoves were not in general use before the 19th century. The hearths at inns and houses such as the Morris-Jumel mansion were usually fitted with turnspits for meats and game, as well as kettles for vegetables, and side ovens for breads, pastries, puddings. Note that puddings were mentioned in both the Christmas-time menus quoted in preceding paragraphs.

There were some liked soup, too. The most distinguished of all Virginians, George Washington, did.

The period in September and October 1776 that the Morris-Jumel mansion entered history as Gen. Washington's Continental Army headquarters was one in which he might have enjoyed a dish he mentioned later with favor: Pepperpot, which was said to have been concocted by his cooks out of desperation when the only meats they could find for the General's table were tripe and veal bones.

The roast being served in the Morris-Jumel mansion dining room is duplication of Christmas feast of two centuries ago. Authentic costumes worn in the scene include family heirlooms of members of the Washington Headquarters Assoc.

PEPPERPOT SOUP

- 1 lb. honeycomb tripe, cut in 1-inch cubes
- 2 veal knuckles (about 1 to 1½ lbs. each)
- 2 quarts water
- 2 bay leaves, crumbled
- ½ tsp. marjoram
- ¼ tsp. thyme
- 1 tsp. basil
- 2 tsp. salt
- 2 tsp. crushed peppercorns
- 2 medium-sized green peppers, sliced
- 2 medium-sized onions, sliced
- 3 cups cubed potatoes (about 3 medium-sized potatoes)
- 1½ cups milk
- 1 cup chopped parsley

Place tripe and veal knuckles in soup kettle or large saucepan; add water, seasonings. Heat to boiling over medium heat. Cover and cook 10 minutes. Skim, if necessary. Cover and cook over low heat 3 hours. Remove bones. Meanwhile, prepare vegetables: parsley, green peppers, onions, and potatoes. Add vegetables to stock. Cover and cook over low heat 40 minutes, or until vegetables are tender. Just before serving add milk and additional peppercorns, if desired. Heat to serving temperature over low heat, stirring occasionally. Serve in large mugs or bowls. This recipe makes about eight servings.

For sweets or desserts at Morris-Jumel mansion festive occasions there naturally were mince pies and plum puddings. The former were made of minced mutton mixed wtih raisins and sugar. Originally a meat pie, the mince pie has become something else now.

It was believed that if a "mutton [mince] pie" was eaten at Christmas the eater would be sure of at least one happy month.

Many remember that—

Little Jack Horner sat in a corner
Eating a Christmas pie;
He put in his thumb, and pulled out a plumb;
And said, "What a good boy am I!"

His Christmas pie was our mince pie, and the "plumb" he pulled out was a fat raisin.

The term "plum pudding," for another dessert, is a misapplication of the original name.

Eighteenth century Christmas or "plum" puddings were made of boiled beef or mutton thickened with brown bread and injected liberally with hock or sherry. The mixture was tied up in a cloth bag and plunged into a boiler. When half-boiled, the bag was taken up for raisins, currants, prunes and spice to be added to the contents.

In that century Christmas fare continued to include the plumb porridge of which Samuel Pepys wrote so feelingly. This was a strong broth of shin beef, spiced with raisins, currants, and prunes, double refined sugar, and "strengthened" with two quarts of old hock and sherry. It was thickened with breadcrumbs and served in a tureen.

Pepys noted on a Christmas day in his classic diary:

"I dined by my wife's bedside with great content, having a mess of brave plumb porridge and a roasted pullet for dinner, and I sent for a mince pie abroad, my wife not being well to make any herself yet."

THAT now standard Thanksgiving and Christmas tasty in America, the pumpkin pie, is undoubtedly of American origin. Just where in the Colonies or when it originated is conjectural. Significantly, it is not mentioned in either of the 18th century American menus quoted here. There is no indication it appeared on the table at Morris-Jumel mansion until a much later date. However, there is a recommended recipe:

PUMPKIN PIE

- 1 cup finely ground sugar
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1½ teaspoons cinnamon
- ½ teaspoon nutmeg
- ½ teaspoon ginger
- ½ teaspoon allspice
- ½ teaspoon cloves
- 1½ cups cooked pumpkin
- Pint of cream
- 2 eggs
- 9 inch unbaked pie shell
- 2 tablespoons of rum (black)

Work up ingredients until smooth. Place in ceramic or tin pie shell. Bake at 425 degrees 15 minutes; lower temperature to moderate (350 degrees). Continue baking then until firm, which will require about half an hour.

The colonial accompaniment of pumpkin pie was sharp cheese.

After this and other courses indicated above, diners were served with oranges from the West Indies, apples, late pears and nuts from orchards or woods close by, and candies especially prepared for the Christmas trade by the sugar-bakers who obtained their crude-sugar from the West Indies. "Mints" were made in the home kitchen:

- 1 lb. 10X sugar
- 4 teaspoonfuls water
- 7 drops oil of peppermint or spearmint

Put the three ingredients in the top of a double boiler. Stir until sugar is dissolved, then place over boiling water. When the mixture hardens slightly on top, it is ready to drop from a teaspoon onto lightly buttered plate or waxed paper.

—CLARK KINNAIRD

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